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[19]

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DEATH.

MARTY.—At Haiphong, Tonkin, on the 15th December, AUGUSTE RAPHAEL MARTY.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD O.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 17TH, 1914.

Investors in the rubber industry must be gratified to observe that the anxiety regarding the future of the industry caused by the outbreak of the war is gradually being dispelled. The price of the commodity is rising and one of the leading experts has recently described the outlook as "essentially favourable." The extensive use of motor-cars in the war by all the Armies engaged is all to the benefit of the rubber industry, and although limitations have been placed on rubber sales by the British Government's prohibition of the export, the indications are that the industry is not likely to suffer to anything like the extent which the planters anticipated when the war began. The British Government is now relaxing its prohibition to the extent of allowing shipments from Colombo and Singapore to Japan and to France, and shipments to Vladivostok will be permitted when the Russian requirement is ascertained. Rubber, as well as motor-fuel, has become of great importance in military organisation in these days, when the motor-car is so extensively used for transport purposes. In this connection it has been interesting to note the speculations which have been made as to the German transport

arrangements being seriously affected by a shortage of motor-fuel. More recently there have been indications that a scarcity of rubber is likely to add greatly to the difficulties of the German Army as time goes on. The rubber supplies in Germany before the war broke out are not likely to have been considerable, while the present consumption is probably much larger than in time of peace, so that the German Government has recently been obliged to issue an order forbidding the sale of tyres for motor-cars to private persons in Germany, "except for new cars which are to be placed at the disposal of the Army." But in spite of this and other important markets being closed for the period of the war to the rubber merchants of the British Empire, we note that Mr. ARTHUR LAMPARD, one of the leading men in the rubber world, has recently said: "Apparently, we are not going to suffer very much; possibly we may not suffer at all. At all events so far, the price of rubber, instead of falling as a great number of people imagined it would do, has steadily risen, and there has been no difficulty at all in disposing of our product promptly and satisfactorily. Accordingly, the outlook for the moment appears essentially favourable, and I think that we can look forward to the future with entire confidence." The subject is not without interest for China. Though China grows no rubber, the prosperity of the industry is a matter of concern to many thousands of China's subjects. It is to China that the planters of the Federated Malay States look for a large proportion of their labour staffs. When war broke out and spread dismay among the rubber planters, not only did the stream of emigration from China suddenly cease, but thousands of Chinese were repatriated, only to swell the growing army of men thrown out of employment by the stagnation of trade which China suffers in common with the rest of the world. It scarcely needs to be added that news of improving prospects for the rubber industry will be as welcome to these repatriated coolies as to investors in rubber plantations.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. R. Hancock were welcomed back by many friends on their arrival from England yesterday.

Mr. G. S. Archbutt has just returned to the Colony from the Old Country with an enhanced reputation as a golfer.

The Manila Observatory yesterday reported that the cyclone or typhoon W. of the northern Ladrone or Mariana Islands was moving W. or W.N.W.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Denison returned to the Colony yesterday by the *Katori Maru* with their daughter, Miss Marjorie Denison, who has just completed her education in England.

In addition to conferring on Mr. Ho Tung, of Hongkong, the 4th Class of Chiaofo Decoration, mentioned in the *Daily Press* recently, the President of the Chinese Republic has since issued a further mandate conferring on Mr. Ho Tung the 3rd Class of the same Order.

The expenditure for the construction of warships estimated in the Japanese Budget for the next fiscal year is classified as follows:—Y. 10,894,860 for three battleships, *Yamashiro*, *Ise* and *Hyuga*; Y. 4,657,830 for four medium-sized destroyers; and Y. 600,000 for two submarines.—*Japan Gazette*.

Among the many contributions from Shanghai to the Prince of Wales' War Fund the captains and officers of steamers on the China coast have made a handsome showing, the total amount collected to date being over \$5,000. The officers are contributing a monthly amount varying from five to ten per cent of their salaries through their organisation, the China Coast Officers' Guild, and have authorized their officers to deduct the amounts monthly from their salaries as long as the war lasts. The sum on the Guild list for December onwards is \$198 per month, which will be a handsome aid to the dependents of combatants in the Old Country.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Auguste Raphael Marty, merchant and owner of the well-known steamers which for many years have run between Hongkong and Haiphong. Mr. Marty died on Tuesday at Haiphong, where he resided. In addition to being the proprietor of the *Cie de Navigation Tonkinoise* (the subsidized mail service boats) Mr. Marty owned the Mackhe coal mines, in Tonkin, and his firm, which has branches at Hanoi, Pakhoi, Hoihow and Kwangchow, as well as at Haiphong and Hongkong, is one of the best known French firms in the Far East. Mr. Marty was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his death will be regretted by a wide circle of friends.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE CUSTOMS AT TSINGTAO.

PEKING, December 16th.

Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister to Peking, in an interview regarding the position of Tsingtao declared that military occupation of the territory means that the Chinese Customs can function only by consent of the Japanese authorities. Mr. Hioki expects that the difficulty will be satisfactorily settled.

[FROM THE MANILA "CABLENEWS-AMERICAN."]

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

SECRETARY DANIELS URGES A LARGER BUILDING PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, December 11th. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has come out publicly urging that the Navy of the United States be increased by a substantial number of battleships, cruisers and submarines to be built each year on a fixed programme.

It is believed that Secretary Daniels has been influenced by the recent revelations made by Rear Admiral Fletcher who declared in testifying before the House Committee on Naval Affairs that the Navy alone could not defend the Philippines in the event of war with Japan.

WASHINGTON, December 12th. Although Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has come out publicly urging that the Navy of the United States be increased, he is opposed to sending dreadnoughts into the Pacific Ocean.

DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN PAYNE.

WASHINGTON, December 11th. Seneca Payne, one of the authors of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill, and for years a Republican member of the House of Representatives, dropped dead here to-day. Congressman Payne had been re-elected by an overwhelming majority over his Democratic opponent at the election last month.

NAVAL WIRELESS STATION FOR MANILA.

WASHINGTON, December 12th. Bids have been asked by the Navy Department for the erection of a powerful wireless tower at Manila.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 16th December.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE PRINCE JUDGE (MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ).

INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACTION.

Action was brought by Hafiz Karim Bux, of 61, Queen's Road Central, against Noor Din and Mohammed Din, tailors, Beaconsfield Arcade. Plaintiff petitioned the Court to order an account to be taken of the dry canteen, coffee bar, and supper-room business formerly carried on at Murray Barracks in the firm name of Noor Din, wherein the plaintiff was one of the partners, and that the defendants pay to the plaintiff whatever sum may be found to be due to him.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner was for the plaintiff, and the second defendant was represented by Mr. P. W. Goldring.

Mr. Gardiner informed the Court that the first defendant was in Singapore, and had not been served. He required his Lordship to declare that the plaintiff was a partner with the first and second defendants in the dry canteen business. If the Court held that the plaintiff and the second defendant were carrying on business together under the name of Noor Din it would be sufficient. The three men obtained a dry canteen business at Murray Barracks on the arrival of the Yorkshire Regiment, and also obtained the business at Singapore. It was arranged that the three should enter a partnership, and an Indian document was drawn up, written in Urdu, and prepared by the plaintiff himself, to which the defendants agreed. This was submitted to Mr. Arculli, from whom financial assistance had been obtained for translation into English.

Before this was done, however, Mr. Arculli handed the document to the second defendant, who declared he wished to show it to the first defendant—who was at the time away from the Colony—in order that he might peruse it. That document could not now be found.

Mr. Goldring said he did not think his friend could give evidence on "this mythical document."

Mr. Gardiner said the terms in that agreement were that plaintiff should get half and that the other two should divide the remaining half. Plaintiff went to India on a mission connected with the business, Mr. Arculli acting for him in this Colony, and the second defendant running the business. On returning from his mission, the plaintiff also entered into the business, and carried it on for a short while. He had a quarrel with the first defendant in Singapore, and asked to be allowed to retire from the business, and that the accounts should be settled up. However, he stayed on for a few months more, and then the business closed. They had three months' notice from the Commanding Officer here, and the plaintiffs again asked that the accounts be rendered to him. He could not get them, neither could he get the accounts of the Singapore branch, and consequently he instituted this action. "The defendants denied partnership, and it was also alleged by them that the business was not a partnership, and that a considerable amount of money was lost. Plaintiff affirmed that the business was run at a profit, and came forward and said, 'If there is a loss I will pay my share.' Plaintiff took his chance."

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE PRINCE JUDGE, SIR W. REES DAVIES, K.C.

CLAIM AGAINST GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO.

The action was resumed of the *Man Shing Lee* firm, 10, Western Street, v. the Green Island Cement Company. The claim was for \$3,816 for work done and material supplied by plaintiffs to the defendants' steamship *Chingchow* between September 11th and October 20th, 1913.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) was for plaintiffs, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Huang, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston) defended.

Mr. Jenkin, opening the case for the defence, said that on or about June, 1913, the defendant Company, then having purchased the ship which was the subject matter of the case, desired that certain repairs should be carried out, and tenders were invited in the usual way. Among the tenders received was one from the Tung Yick firm, which was accepted, and the representative of the firm had been told what repairs were required. He was told that the Captain's deck and fittings, etc., would have to be replaced after the decks had been renewed. This was agreed to. It was also pointed out that some new and extra work would have to be done in the Captain's room, and his Lordship would see that in the tender of October 30th the Tung Yick firm accepted the Captain's room from the tender they then made, and they also accepted iron work on the "ween-decks and bulkheads. That was work which was given to another contractor. The work contracted for was entered upon by the Tung Yick firm on July 24th, and plaintiff was then negotiating on behalf of the Tung Yick, and saw Mr. Shields and Capt. Arthur at the offices of the Company. Capt. Arthur would say that the work proceeded extremely slowly, and that the Tung Yick were frequently requested to attend at the offices of the Green Island Cement Co., for the purpose of hastening forward the work they had in hand. Capt. Arthur would also say that between the date of the plaintiff coming on to the scene, the Tung Yick were represented on the boat by foremen, and these foremen were frequently changed. Another thing which Capt. Arthur would say was that he never saw the present plaintiff nor had any dealings with him, and that when on one occasion plaintiff did come to the office with Tung Shuen, he came merely as foreman and did not take any part at all in the conversation. Neither did he present any bill, but acted simply as one would expect, merely as a subordinate. Capt. Arthur would also say that plaintiff never handed him any bill for extras, nor a detailed or non-detailed bill. When the bill for the balance of the contract was handed to him Capt. Arthur said he could not accept it because the firm were behind in the performance of the work under the contract of July 23rd. The bill was subsequently presented to Mr. Hobbs, the defendant firm, but Mr. Hobbs then said that Capt. Arthur had told him that the matter was before the directors of the Company, who were considering whether or not they would pay the account because it was out of time. Plaintiff was present during this, and no remarks were made with regard to any claim for extras.

Mr. Jenkin then referred to the occasion when the bill for extras was eventually presented. Plaintiff handed in the bill saying, "I bring extra." Mr. Hobbs then said that the thing was finished and settled. At this the representative of the Tung Yick said nothing, and plaintiff said nothing, and both "turned round and silently left the room."

Subsequently Mr. Jenkin's use of the expression "carry on" was objected to by Mr. Potter, who contended that it had been given, no doubt quite unintentionally, a "shady" meaning.

Mr. Jenkin—Very well, we will say "going on" now and we will "carry on" later.

The Chief Justice gave it as his opinion that the expression "carry on" was an expression which was usually used on board ship. "About every ten minutes" added his Lordship, "a man comes up to an officer, grunts something, and the officer says 'carry on.' (Laughter.)"

Capt. Arthur explained that he was superintendent of ships to the Green Island Cement Co. In June, 1913, he asked for tenders for repairs to the *Chingchow*. Witness corroborated the statement made by Counsel as to the general manner in which the work was conducted. He had always looked upon all the work which was done on the *Chingchow* as part of the one contract; and because of that he had always looked upon the plaintiff as the No. 1 of the Tung Yick firm.

The Chief Justice here remarked that it seemed that what had really happened was that a mutual mistake had been made.

Mr. Jenkin—That is my friend's case.

The Chief Justice—It is extremely likely that plaintiff was called Tung Yick No. 1, although he might easily have been a sub-contractor.

Capt. Arthur—Plaintiff was never represented to me as being anything else but the No. 1 of the Tung Yick firm.

The hearing was again adjourned.

ALLEGED THEFT OF YARN.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, before Mr. Hazeland, five Chinese junk-people and one tallyman were charged with the larceny of four bales of yarn, worth \$600, the property of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company. It is alleged that the defendants were engaged in transshipping a cargo of yarn from P. & O. steamer to a lighter, and that when the police boarded the latter boat it was discovered that a large quantity of the material, representing about four bales, had been broken up and secreted beneath the deck boards.

The case was remanded.

THE CAPTURE OF THE "HANAMETAL."

RELEASE ORDERED BY THE PRINCE JUDGE.

The Prince Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) delivered judgment yesterday at the Supreme Court (In Prize) in *re Hanametal*, a ship owned by an American subject, Mr. William Katz, and registered as an American ship, which was seized by H.M.S. *Triumph* on the 21st August and sent to Hongkong for adjudication as a prize.

After relating Counsel's arguments and quoting from authorities, the judgment proceeds—

The evidence is that when she left Shanghai for Tsingtao on 6th August she had permission from the German Government to remove such refugees of any nationality as should desire to leave. There is nothing inconsistent with the duties of a neutral in the carriage of ordinary passengers to or from a belligerent port. On the contrary, the consensus of nations especially favours the continuance during a war of the usual operations of trade by neutral vessels.

In the present case, the *Hanametal* had as yet no passengers on board. It is not suggested that the Government of the United States or that those in charge of the vessel, or her owner, had received notice that passenger traffic by sea from Tsingtao was forbidden to neutral ships.

In the absence of such notification I think that a friendly Power would have cause of complaint if an intended operation of this kind not yet carried into effect were in the complete absence of positive authority treated by the Courts of Great Britain as a ground of confiscation. The next ground for consideration that I will deal with is that the *Hanametal* was in the service of the enemy and under belligerent control.

First of all, it is pointed out that all the European officers except one were replaced by Germans upon the outbreak of the war with Great Britain. By the law of the United States of America, a ship wholly owned by an American citizen, or of American Corporation, is entitled to fly the American flag and to American protection. Such ships while trading in Far Eastern waters, but not doing interport trade in the Philippine Islands, may carry a master, officers and crew of any nationality, and is still entitled to the protection of the United States. The change of officers was made with the permission of the United States Consul at Tsingtao and was regularly noted in the books of the Consulate. Formally, then, everything was in order, and the owner of the vessel was doing no more than the law of his own country permitted him. But the question is whether the vessel was put into the exclusive control of the enemy Government.

was the German Master. In fact, placed on board as an agent of the German Government. Let us see what followed on this change of officers. The *Hanametal* had previously to the 3rd August been on the Vladivostok-Shanghai run, formerly carrying coal, more recently, cattle and a general cargo. After discharging her cargo and changing her officers she left Tsingtao on August 5th for Chefoo with no cargo, her only passengers being a few Chinese coolies. She arrived at Chefoo on August 6th, and stayed overnight, leaving again on the 7th, reaching Tsingtao on the 8th. On this return voyage she carried neither passengers nor cargo. At Tsingtao the ship coaled and left on 11th August for Shanghai. The German Master's explanation of these voyages is that the owner hoped to get cargo at Chefoo, where the vessel's arrival had been announced by telegram. He pointed out that Chinese shippers often bring forward cargo after a vessel has arrived in port. He says, too, that there was an expectation of passengers; Chinese residents on the coast, who would be thrown into a panic by the war and anxious to reach their homes. The *Hanametal* reached Shanghai on August 11th and remained there until the 20th. She took in no coal or cargo, but discharged a refrigerating plant she had been carrying in the after hold. The Master explains that this plant was put off because if the vessel were searched it might be considered contraband of war. On the 20th the *Hanametal* left Shanghai for Tsingtao and on that day she was stopped and searched by H.M.S. *Clio* and was then allowed to proceed. On the 21st she was stopped by H.M.S. *Triumph*, a guard was put on board, and eventually she was taken to Wei-hai-wei. Now on these facts the case for the Crown is as follows: Immediately after the declaration of war, the whole of the deck officers and the Chief Engineer were changed for Germans. This put the control of the ship in the hands of enemy subjects. The reason given is that with British officers on board the vessel would not be allowed to enter or leave a harbour which had been mined for defence. But it is pointed out that other neutral vessels, those under the Japanese flag, were allowed to freely enter and leave Tsingtao under the charge of local pilots. There is one point on which I had felt some difficulty. The Chief Officer, who was got rid of with the others, and at the same time, was not a British but an American subject and therefore a neutral.

There was at the original hearing no direct evidence to clear up this point. But after the adjournment, and while I was considering my judgment, being informed by Counsel that Captain Lennox was now in the Colony and available as a witness, I took his evidence upon the change of officers. It appears that the Chief Officer was dismissed, not on account of any representations by the German authorities, but on the British Master's own initiative because he was unsatisfactory in his dealing with the Chinese crew, who disliked him and threatened to leave the ship. Captain Lennox states that he enquired of neutral officers in Tsingtao, but that there were none available. He himself left by rail for Shanghai with the two

British officers, but received a cable at Tsingtao telling him to stand by for instructions. He understood that the British officers would be reinstated after the *Hanametal* had made her last trip into Tsingtao. The next point is that the voyages of the *Hanametal* after the change of officers gave serious grounds for suspicion. She proceeded without cargo, and with only a few coolie passengers, day to Tsingtao, with no passengers and still without cargo. On the voyage up and back her course would take her close to Wei-hai-wei, a naval station used by the British Chinese Squadron as a coaling base. On both these voyages, and on her way to Shanghai, she might gather information as to the movements of the British fleet of the greatest value to the enemy. She did, in fact, on the return from Shanghai meet three vessels acting under the command of the British Admiral, the *Clio* off Shanghai and further North the *Triumph* and the *Alcock*. It is argued that these voyages cannot have been the ordinary commercial ventures of a trading vessel, inasmuch as they were, if innocent, quite unprofitable to the owner; and that the presumption is irresistible that she was surrendered to the control of a hostile government and acting in the service of the enemy. This presumption is stated to receive the strongest possible support from the behaviour of the *Hanametal* when she fell in with H.M.S. *Triumph*. Going carefully back over the ground, I find that the evidence is: that the officers were changed because the authorities at Tsingtao desired to take control of a belligerent State taking a neutral vessel in and out through their mines. An endeavour was made to find neutral officers without success, and therefore Germans were put in charge. So far there is nothing to justify the conclusion that the owner intended to surrender the control of his ship to any enemy State. It is of course just possible that the German Master may have assumed control in the interest of his own Government, but the weight of evidence is rather the other way. It points to his being there as the agent and in the interests of the neutral owner.

I come next to the voyage from Tsingtao to Chefoo, and back. It is true that this vessel proceeded without cargo and with no passengers to speak of. But it is stated in evidence, and it may well be believed, that at that time cargo was hard to get on the coast, and that other vessels were obliged to leave port in ballast. The outbreak of a great war notoriously paralyses for the moment ordinary trade operations. Chefoo had been a port of call for the *Hanametal* before the declaration of war. Had American or Norwegian officers been available in Tsingtao, the evidence states that they would have been employed. I do not think that the circumstance that this voyage entailed passing a British Naval base would as against a neutral ship necessarily justify the conclusion that the vessel was sent out under the control of the enemy.

Putting this part of the case for the Crown at the highest—higher perhaps than the Attorney-General cared to put it—it can only be said that the operations of the *Hanametal* were as consistent with a guilty as with an innocent intention. It was suggested that the owner should himself have attended in order to explain the circumstances and show if he could that the *Hanametal*'s voyages were made on his service and not on that of the German Government. But on the whole I think that on this ground no *prima facie* case has been established against him. There is nothing more than suspicion; and suspicion does not carry the case far enough. The suggested ground of confiscation therefore fails.

Dealing with the question whether the voyage from Shanghai to Tsingtao was undertaken in the interests of the enemy Government, and whether it was for the Government information gathered at Shanghai, or to convey information gathered on the voyage as to the movements of His Majesty's ships, the Lordship said:—Previous voyages, those from Tsingtao to Chefoo and back to Tsingtao, having been already concluded would not under this part of the case constitute a ground of condemnation. Now there is evidence that when the *Hanametal* left Shanghai, the railway between Shanghai and Tsingtao was in order, and there is no evidence, nor is it suggested, that the telegraph service between the two places had been interrupted. It was then quite easy for the Government of Tsingtao to procure any information it desired to receive from Shanghai by a more expeditious channel than the sea route. It was unnecessary then for the vessel to leave Shanghai for this purpose. Then was the object of the voyage to carry to Tsingtao information to be gathered on the voyage as to the disposition of the ships of the Allies? The Captain and other deck officers were Germans. British, French, and Russian, and probably Japanese men-of-war would be likely to be active in the vicinity of Tsingtao. Two British war vessels and one auxiliary ship were actually encountered on the voyage. Even if no part of the allied forces was sighted, the mere negative information that they had not been seen in those waters might be of great value to the Germans in Tsingtao. I think the answer is that the only direct evidence available that this vessel was proceeding on a trading voyage in itself perfectly lawful. Other neutral vessels (e.g., Japanese) had shortly before this date been removing non-combatants from Tsingtao; and there was nothing to prevent the *Hanametal* also engaging in the traffic. There is no such direct evidence against her as would be required to stamp as illegal and apparently innocent voyages within the ordinary rights of a neutral ship.

There is, I think, room for suspicion, but that is not sufficient. Some positive breach of neutrality must be proved before the vessel of a friendly State can be condemned; and here none has been established. The grounds put forward for confiscation have therefore failed and it is my duty to order the *Hanametal* to be released.

The question of costs and damages I propose to reserve for the present. I make the order for release subject to the giving of due security by the owner of the *Hanametal* to pay any costs or expenses he may be ordered to pay.

THE WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL BATTLE IN NORTH SEA.

BRITISH FLOTILLAS ENGAGED AT VARIOUS POINTS.

SCARBOROUGH AND HARTLEPOOL SHELLED.

LONDON, December 16th.
1.00 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that German movements of some importance are taking place in the North Sea.

Scarborough and Hartlepool have been shelled.

Our flotillas have been engaged at various points.

The situation is developing.

1.35 p.m.

A message from Scarborough says that four German cruisers bombarded the town in the morning.

THE OPERATIONS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

FIGHTING RESUMED IN FLANDERS.

LONDON, December 16th.
3.15 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that, after a period of comparative quiet, fighting in Flanders has recommenced. A combined attack of the Allies was made yesterday on the line formed by Hollebeke to Wytschaete, and several German trenches and a number of prisoners were captured, substantial progress being made.

LONDON, December 16th.
5.30 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* states that British troops have captured a small wood westward of Wytschaete, and the ground which was won yesterday along the Ypres canal and westward of Hollebeke, has been retained, notwithstanding vigorous counter-attacks by the enemy.

There have been intermittent bombardments from Soine to the Argonne, but they were not severe except in the region of Crouy.

We have progressed somewhat in the Argonne, and have maintained our advantage of the preceding days.

The Germans, from a great distance, violently bombarded the station at St. Die. The enemy's artillery has also been most active in Alsace, but we have everywhere maintained our previous progress except at Steinbach, where a German attack from Uffholtz succeeded in gaining a footing.

There is no change along the rest of the front.

LONDON, December 16th.
1.20 a.m.

The Paris evening official *communiqué* states: Franco-Belgian troops debouched from Nieupoit and occupied a line of trees from Lombaertzyde to a farm at St. George's. We also made an attack in South Ypres in the direction of Kleinallebeke, and advanced five hundred metres.

We continue to hold the heights commanding Steinbach in Alsace.

Elsewhere there is nothing noteworthy.

THE RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE IN POLAND.

LONDON, December 16th.
2.30 a.m.

A Petrograd official *communiqué* states that our offensive in the Mlava region continues successfully. Large enemy forces continue to concentrate on the left bank of the Vistula, and several new detachments have been discovered close to the river near Iloff. There has been fierce fighting since Monday morning between Lowicz and the Vistula and on the left bank of the Bzura, both sides alternately attacking and defending. We made some progress.

The fighting elsewhere has been less intense.

It is reported that the enemy are weakening between Czenstochowa and Cracow. The Germans in that region are completing their movements by the railway towards the passes of the Carpathians. Fighting is developing in western Galicia.

A RUSSIAN RETREAT.

AUSTRIANS REPORT THE CAPTURE OF 31,000 PRISONERS.

LONDON, December 16th.

An Austrian *communiqué* says: Our offensive in West Galicia has caused the Russians to retreat. Advancing northward we reached the line Jasie-Rajbrot, south of Cracow, and took 31,000 prisoners. News was received yesterday (the 16th inst.) that the Russians are retiring along the entire front—Raybrot—Wolbrom—Noworadomsk—Jiotykoff. We have taken measures to meet the Russians advancing on the Carpathians.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIANS CLAIM BELGRADE WAS EVACUATED WITHOUT FIGHTING.

LONDON, December 16th.
7.10 a.m.

A message from Amsterdam states that an Austrian *communiqué* reports that the retirement of the right wing involved a change in the military situation, and consequently Belgrade was evacuated without fighting. Our troops, the *communiqué* adds, fought long and fatiguing battles, but are in the best of spirits.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES AND THE WAR.

LONDON, December 16th.
11.55 a.m.

At the invitation of the King of Sweden, the three Scandinavian monarchs will meet at Memloe on the 18th inst. to discuss means for restricting and diminishing the economic difficulties of their countries arising from the war.

A semi-official Swedish note of the meeting states that there are evidences of perfect agreement with a view to the maintenance of the present policy of neutrality.

THE DISASTER TO THE "BULWARK."

DUE TO AN ACCIDENT.

LONDON, December 16th.
10 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the Court of Inquiry into the blowing up of the *Bulwark* finds that the explosion was due to the accidental ignition of the ammunition aboard the ship. There was no evidence to support the suggestion that it was due either to treachery aboard the ship or an act of the enemy.

[OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS FROM THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.]

FAMINE THREATENING IN GERMANY.

METALS ALSO BECOMING VERY RARE.

With regard to the scarceness of grain in Germany the *Cologne Gazette* says that if matters continue as at present a state of famine will ensue in all districts where the consumption of corn is greater than the means of production.

Certain metals also are very rare. Maximum prices are now to be fixed for all important metals. In particular copper has become very scarce and it is even reported that the Germans are confiscating copper articles of every description in an attempt to make good the deficit. All imported metals are to become the property of the military authorities.

MOTORISTS' CONFLICT WITH INDIAN SENTRIES.

THOUGHT TO BE GERMANS.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. F. A. Hazland, a marine engineer, named N. E. Petric, employed at Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co., was summoned for committing Havildar Indar Singh, of the 40th Pathans.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Leo d'Almada defended.

The evidence of the complainant was to the effect that on the 6th December he was in command of an armed guard at Lai-chi-kok, Kowloon. About 2.30 p.m. a sentry informed him that a motor-car was approaching from the direction of Yaumatei Market, and the Havildar ordered the sentry to stop it. The car did not stop, however, and the Havildar went into the road, held up both his hands, and ordered the car to stop. It was pulled up within 10 yards of the spot, on which he was standing. The Havildar produced a specimen pass, issued by the Military authorities, and asked the occupants of the car if they had a pass. He spoke in Punjabi, not knowing the English tongue. No pass was produced, and the Havildar then said that if they possessed no pass they would have to return. There were three men and four ladies in the car. The defendant, who was one of the party, got out of the car, snatched the specimen pass from the Havildar, tore it up, and threw it on the ground. He also hit the complainant on the chest. Defendant then resumed his seat in the car, and ordered the Chinese driver to go on. The Havildar ordered the guard to fix bayonets, load their rifles, and surround the car to prevent it from proceeding. He despatched a Sepoy to the telephone to send a message to a superior officer, and received an order to detain the car until further instructions. The car was detained for about half an hour, and was then released.

In cross-examination by Mr. d'Almada, the complainant said he understood the defendant to say to the Chinese chauffeur "Go on." According to his instructions, if the people in a car produced a pass they would be allowed to proceed. If they had no pass, he would have to turn them back. If a person was ordered to stop and did not do so they had orders to shoot him. If a man assaulted witnesses he could shoot him. Witness had stopped numerous cars. He could not tell why the defendant acted in the way he did. He might not have taken any notice of the guard. After the guard had fixed bayonets, Mr. Carroll, another of the occupants, offered to accompany witness to the commanding officer, but witness told him he would have to await telephonic instructions. A British soldier came up while the car was being detained. Witness did not push this soldier with his hand. He denied that the party were detained for two hours.

In answer to the Crown Solicitor, complainant added that the defendant gave witness his signature. He was then ordered to take the names of the party, the number of the car, and to turn them back. This message was received after the British soldier had come up. Before the British soldier arrived defendant and himself could not understand each other. The Sepoy who first sighted the car said he ordered the car to halt when it was 200 yards away. He put up his hand, but the car continued. He corroborated the

Havildar as to the subsequent happenings. In reply to Mr. d'Almada, this witness said that the Havildar did not shout at the defendant. Asked if he could give any reason for the defendant conducting himself in the manner alleged, the witness naively replied: "Perhaps he wanted to show his strength and dignity." (Laughter.) The witness added that he suspected the occupants of the car to be Germans. The Havildar also suspected them. The other Sepoys might have thought the same.

A third Sepoy, in answer to the Crown Solicitor, said their orders were to stop any car, irrespective of nationality. Mr. d'Almada said that the defendant hired the motor on the 6th inst., with the intention of going to Tai Po. It was not the first time he had done the trip. On this occasion he was in the company of four ladies and two other gentlemen, one of whom was the Colonial Secretary of Macao, who was here on a brief holiday. When the car was stopped the Havildar made a great disturbance, shouting and calling them all sorts of names. Mr. Petric stepped out of the car and asked for an explanation of this aggressive conduct. Defendant absolutely denied the assault, and also that he tore the pass. Defendant, in the witness-box, stated that the pass was knocked out of the Havildar's hand accidentally as he (witness) gesticulated with his hand. He said to the Havildar: "I won't have you talking to me as if we were a lot of coolies." He denied striking the Havildar, but admitted that he was somewhat exasperated.

Corroborative evidence was given by Mrs. A. Charlton, Mr. W. J. Carroll, Mr. Manoel da Rocha (Colonial Secretary of Macao), Mrs. da Rocha, and Miss L. d'Almada, all of whom were in the car at the time.

Mr. d'Almada characterized the proceedings as being of the nature of an enquiry by the Military authorities as to whether the defendant and his witnesses or the Indian soldiers were telling the true story, and he thought they were perfectly right in trying to get at the truth. It was inconceivable that the ladies and gentlemen who had given evidence for the defendant, and had entirely corroborated his version of what happened, were willfully perjuring themselves. The story of the Indians was, he submitted, fabricated. He asked the Magistracy to believe the evidence for the defence, and discharge his client.

The Crown Solicitor said he was perfectly certain the witnesses for the defence were not committing perjury, but thought they had not really seen what happened between the defendant and the Indian, being too busily engaged in angry conversation among themselves. His Worship could not find that the Indians, who gave their evidence in a remarkably satisfactory manner, were willfully perjuring themselves. He submitted that the Indians' version was the more likely to be correct, and that Mr. Petric, who admitted that he was in a rage, did in fact assault the Havildar and tear up the pass. He could not have been expected to go up to the Indian, and bow and talk civilly to him. The mere fact that the story of the affair was told over the telephone to the Commanding Officer just after it occurred showed that it was not a concoction by the Indians.

His Worship—in this case I do not propose to say more than this. The onus is on the prosecution to satisfy me that this offence has been committed, and that persons not having been discharged, I order the summons to be dismissed and the defendant to be discharged.

WAR NEWS.

GIFTS FROM THE EAST.

We are informed by Lady May that this week, 345 garments were sent in by the Women of Hongkong and Pankhoi. Two hundred and forty-seven (amongst which were 12 Chinese silk suits kindly given by Mrs. Anstruther) have been sent to the Hon. Secretary, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, Friary Court, St. James Palace, S.W., for our soldiers and sailors on active service, and 93 garments have been sent to Miss Bird, 85, Washington Street, Brighton, England, for distribution amongst the families of our soldiers and sailors at the war.

The women of Canton have also sent Home a large box of garments to Lady Lugard for distribution amongst the Belgian refugees.

These boxes are being carried Home most generously, free of freight, by all the shipping companies in Hongkong, the most having been shipped by Holt's Blue Funnel Line (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire).

A TRUCE FOR CHRISTMAS.

A Washington telegram to Manila papers reads:—A message received here from Berlin says that Kaiser Wilhelm has acceded to the request made by His Holiness, Pope Benedict XV., for a truce between the warring armies at Christmas. The Kaiser's agreement is conditional on the Allies acceding to the Pope's request. The Kaiser disclaims that he desires a cessation of hostilities.

A later telegram states that Russia has refused to accede to the request.

DESTRUCTION OF THE "EMDEN."

THE KAISER'S COMMENT.

Replying to a message of condolence from the town of Emden, the German Emperor alludes to "the tragic but heroic end of the cruiser *Emden*, which gathered laurels even in the last battle."

The Emperor added: "A new and stronger *Emden* will rise on the bow of which the Iron Cross will be attached, in memory of her predecessor."

THE SUEZ CANAL.

DIFFICULTIES OF ATTACK.

An Amsterdam message, dated 16th November, says that a writer in the *Berliner Tageblatt* points out the difficulties in the way of Turkish attacks on the Suez Canal, adding that the British Mediterranean fleet endangers Turkish communications in Syria, Sinai, and Egypt, while the British army in Lower Egypt will be strengthened by Indian and Australian troops, whose fighting value is not known, but must not be underrated.

THE CHASE OF DE WET.

MOTORS WEAR DOWN HORSES.

LONDON, December 6th.
At Pretoria the Premier and Minister of Defence are receiving a continuous stream of telegrams congratulating the Government on the capture of De Wet.

The remarkable feature about the capture was the tireless pursuit by the motor contingent. It was the pursuers' policy to wear down the foe and compel his surrender without loss of life, and it thus happened that frequently the pursuers were within easy rifle range, but did not shoot, though many times the rebels might have been taken with bloodshed. After six days the rebels fell an easy prey. The cars got within two hundred yards of them when the rebels displayed the white flag. Some of them fell out of their saddles from sheer fatigue.

Many of the motors used in the chase were left stranded in the sand, where they remain as mementoes of one of the most extraordinary pursuits in the history of warfare.—*Reuter*.

SHORTENING OF BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, December 4th.
A shortening of the British front has occurred by French troops taking over a part of the line.

The lull in operations during the week enabled us to readjust our forces, strengthen our position and bring up reserves, and thus make a general improvement in the conditions under which we are carrying on the fight.

THE FIGHTING ROUND YPRES.

Describing the previous struggle round Ypres, the writer says that there was much confused and desperate fighting, units being inextricably mixed. Often in order to strengthen a threatened point and fill a gap officers had to collect and utilize what men they could regardless of their units. Thus in one trench the subaltern was commanding a mixed detachment from Scotch, Irish and English regiments. Here a brigadier commanded a few companies, there another controlled a division. At one time one brigadier commanded thirteen battalions all much below strength owing to casualties. The fact that the situation is relieved in no way means that the enemy has abandoned his intention to force a way to the sea. Though German achievements so far have been incommensurate with their losses the prospect of their ultimate defeat, certain as it seems to us, has not apparently dawned on them.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. BEAT STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

On the ground of the Hongkong F.C. last evening, the Staff and Departments were defeated by the odd goal in five after a hard and well-contested game. For the Club, P. Tod, W. V. Pennell, and C. Mycock were the scorers. The soldiers' first point resulted from a beautiful long-range shot from the right, and the second was obtained after a scramble in the goalmouth. Mr. W. H. Vireash was the referee.

INTIMATIONS

THREE CHILDREN HAD ECZEMA ON SCALPS

Formed Crust, Went From Head to Ears and Neck. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Quite Healed Them.

80, Carlisle Rd., Romford, Essex, Eng.—

"My three children, aged nine, seven and five had a breaking out of running sores on their scalps. They told us they had eczema and a very contagious kind which we should have great trouble to get them cured of. It was continually discharging a sticky yellow liquid which dried and then seemed to form a crust which broke out again. Starting on the crown of their heads it traveled down behind their ears to their necks and where the children scratched they had a few little sores on their hands. But the worst places were behind their ears which formed sores as big as crown pieces."

"We were given a box of ointment but I cannot say that it did any good at all. Seeing the Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised we wrote for a sample. Upon using some we found that they allayed the irritation also stopped the discharge so we bought the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in six weeks they were cured of the eczema without leaving any disfigurement." (Signed) Mrs. J. Patten, Jan. 23, 1914.

Samples Free by Post
Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card, F. W. Norton & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

[98-13]

A NEW PAINT FOR THE EAST.

"CYGNITE"

(Registered).

"CYGNITE" is a new white paint ready for the brush specially prepared for Tropical climates.

It is common knowledge among users of White Leads and Zincs that they will not stand outside exposure in hot climates.

"CYGNITE" does not assume that glassy condition of White Zinc or the powdering off effect of White Lead.

"CYGNITE" is ideal for Household or Hospital, Yacht or Bungalow decoration.

Stocked by the manufacturers in handy pots of 7 lbs. nett.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK LD.

(HONGKONG BRANCH).

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Telephone: 763.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [1363-1]

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1854).

SOLE AGENTS FOR

FALCON

LAGER BEER

GOOD

CHEAP

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY."

SAMPLES FREE!

WHY NOT TRY IT?

[12]

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Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS, only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box, 39. Telephone No. 18.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.
Telegraphic Address: "Pezza."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

NOTICE.

MIXED FOURSOMES.

A 18 HOLES MIXED FOURSOMES MEDAL COMPETITION will be held over FAN LING on Boxing Day, SATURDAY, the 26th inst., commencing on the arrival of the 9.40 a.m. train from Kowloon.

Entrance Fee \$2.00 per Couple.

Starts close 5 p.m. WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst.

Couples wishing to compete must either send in their names to the Hon. Secretary, together with the name of the couple with whom they intend playing, or enter this information on the form in the Club Houses at Happy Valley and Fan Ling and in the Hongkong Club.

Ladies who wish to play, but who have not received Handicaps, should send in one or two cards to allow of Handicaps being given them.

Full particulars as to any special Local Rules in operation, Times of Starting, and Handicaps applicable to this Competition will be published in this paper on THURSDAY, the 24th inst.

K. M. CUMMING,

Hon. Secretary

(c/o Nestlé's Co., Govt. Building).

Telephone No. 1373.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1914. [1453]

SS. "CORDILLERE"
COMPAGNIE DE MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables being loaded and stored at their risks into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be loaded here.

Rule of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 2nd inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and lading charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY the 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,

Agent.

Hongkong, 15th December 1914. [2]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT in Merchant's Office. Must be thoroughly acquainted with Export Business. Apply stating experience and Salary required to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1914. [1449]

WANTED.

POSITION for BRITISHER in Hongkong or Outport for about three months from 1st January 1915. Advertiser has had a long experience in the Far East and has a thorough knowledge of Shipping, Fire Insurance and Bookkeeping. Moderate Salary acceptable. Please apply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1914. [1439]

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE.

THE position of COMPTROLLER to the above Club will become Vacant Shortly. Applications for same should be made to the Underigned.

JAMES CRAIK,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1914. [1399]

MACAO GOVERNMENT.

TENDERS will be accepted by the Port Administrative Board of Macao, till 3rd February, 1915, at 3 p.m., for the supply of a DREDGER and TWO STEAM LIGHTERS. Specifications can be called for telegraphically. Macao, 7th December, 1914. [1442]

NOTICE.

MESSRS. SANG LEE & Co., Builders and Contractors, regret to inform their Customers that one of their Managing Partners, Mr. U Tin SAK (余田三) died on the 1st instant. The Business will be carried on as usual by the continuing Partners, who have authorized Mr. LAM LAU (林柳), and Mr. U TSAN (余燦), each of them, to sign all letters and communications on behalf of the Firm.

SANG LEE & Co.,
59, Des Voeux Road Central
(First Floor).
Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. [1417]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1176]

TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. [1419]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2 STEWART TERRACE, Furnished.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
5, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1412]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1398]

TO LET.

FILATS in Humphreys Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minto Row.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

Co., Ltd.,

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 12th November 1914. [1345]

TO LET.

NO. 18, BELLIOS TERRACE.
"KIRKENDOA" Furnished, No. 182, Plantation Road, Peak.
"BEACONFIELD," Battery Path.
No. 69, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
J. L. STEAD & DAVIS
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, 30th October, 1914. [1174]

TO LET.

NO. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1291]

TO LET.

NO. 2 OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon, Tennis Court.
Apply—
ARRATTON V. AFAR & Co.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1914. [1440]

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL. Immediate Possession.
Apply—
HARRY WICKING & Co.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1914. [1393]

TO BE LET.

FIRST FLOOR of 11, Queen's Road Central, from 1st March next, now occupied by the Telephone Company.
Apply to—
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [1433]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.
GODOWNS, New Fray, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanohai Road.
Apply etc.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1061]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [928]

TO LET.

NO. 5, CONDUIT ROAD—Repaired, Repainted and thoroughly Renovated. Complete installation of Electric Lights, including Fittings. Can be occupied immediately.
RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road—Now under repair. Can be renovated and repaired to suit tenant's taste. Garden and Tennis Court.
For further particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZER,
10, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [1319]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL WEST, No. 3, Park Road, Tennis Court.
Apply to—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,
Hongkong, 29th October, 1914. [1303]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1067]

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

(TELEPHONE Nos. 1741, 1472.)

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR NEW STOCK OF

CHRISTMAS GOODS

LATEST NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR PRESENT

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY

FANCY BOXES OF

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CHRISTMAS

PUDDINGS, CAKES, MINCE MEAT.

CRACKERS AND COSAQUES.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

PULLED FIGS, NUTS, MUSCATELS.

YORK HAMS—STILTONS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

TOYS, GAMES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

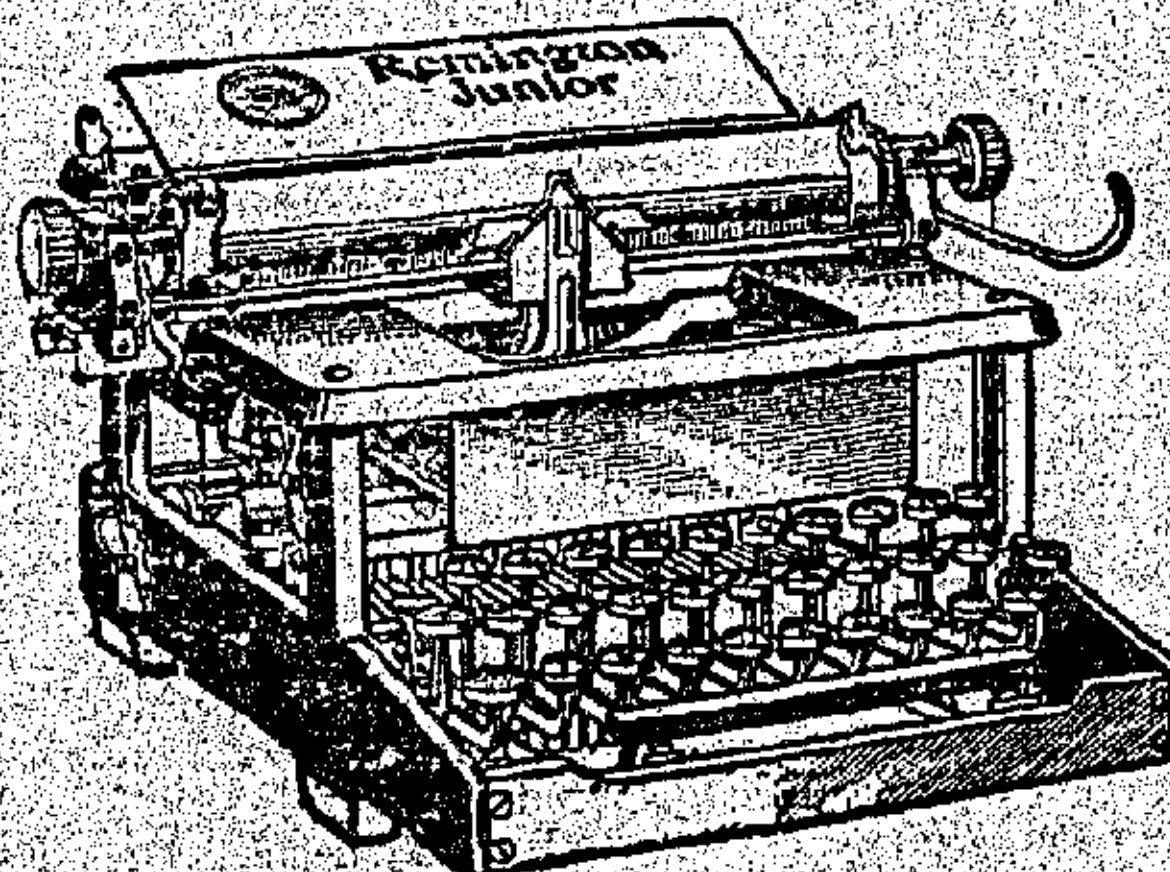
REMINGTON JUNIOR.

"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, ETC., ETC.

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, built-in paper support, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Model.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Model because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.
(INCORPORATED, NEW YORK)
HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [1208]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 30, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
Apply—
DENNY & BOWLEY,
Hongkong, 11th December, 1914. [1443]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Hotel Maanant.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1914. [1329]

WEIHAWEI SCHOOL

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL in British Territory favoured with a magnificent climate. Preparation by experienced and qualified teachers for entrance to schools in England, or for commercial life in the East. School-house by the sea. Recreations—Swimming, boating, cricket, football, etc. For terms, apply to the Headmaster, HERBERT L. BEER, C.P.C.
1843

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision. Address—
NOMURA HOTEL,
15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road.
Telephone No. 400.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1914.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH
HANDELSBANK

(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000).
Paid-up Capital Fl. 19,507,990 (£1,559,000).
Reserve Fund Fl. 7,765,500 (£647,125).

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS DEANSON BANK.
SWISS BANKERS.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.
G. A. DUNLOP, Manager.
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [3]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2½ per cent per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [15]

ENTERTAINMENTS

A. D. C.

PRESENT AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL

FOR TWO PERFORMANCES ONLY

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 2ND, AT 9.15 P.M.

AND

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6TH, AT 4.30 P.M.

A FAIRY BALLET,

ENTITLED

"SNOWWHITE AND THE FROG PRINCE."

IN 3 PARTS AND 4 TABLEUX.

IN AID OF

THE BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G., Major-General F. H. KELLY, C.B., and Commodore R. H. ANSTOTHEE, C.M.G.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S from TUESDAY, December 22nd, at 9 A.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

MATINEE—Children Half-Price.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform admitted at Half-Price to the Pit.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1914.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
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HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	London.
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Cebu.	Peking.
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Hankow.	Shanghai.
Hongkong.	Singapore.
Kobe.	Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS 4,000,000

(Gold) \$7,250,000

ALL kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED

DEPOSITS received at rates to be

ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,

Manager

9, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914. [1420]

BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL

MANDATE OF 16TH APRIL, 1912.)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yang-

chow, Wusih, Anching, Futsung,

Tsinkingpo, Soochow. HANKOW:

Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN:

Paoting, Tongshan, Luensien, Tang-

hsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow,

Shaochin, Chinkien, Lanchi, Huchow,

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CONFESSIONS OF A
PRUSSIAN OFFICER.HUMAN DOCUMENT FOUND ON
BATTLEFIELD.

The Press Bureau communicated for publication recently the following extracts from the diary of a German officer found on a recent battlefield:

August 9th.—Near Gouvy, Belgium (N.E. of Houffalize), 7.30 a.m. We are still without any orders to move. A We had a battle in the stream. A glorious day. One of the brigades of officers came out in the evening and was astonished to find us still here. Our orders must have been lost on the road. I hear that our losses in the assault on Liège were something like 1,800 men.

August 10th.—We reached Gouvy station, which had been destroyed, but repaired afterwards by our troops.

Our brigade has to secure the railway until the XII. Corps comes up. Our army consists of the XI., XII., and XIX. Corps and the Guard Cavalry, under the command of von Hausen.

August 12th.—The brigade was warned of the advance of a strong force of the enemy, and was ordered to oppose it. The 2nd Battalion billeted in Belcin. The mayor was not there, but a town councillor acted for him. He asked the inhabitants to hand over their arms (chiefly shot guns).

LIKE REGULAR VANDALS.

August 14th.—The Grossenhain Hussars (King Albert's Own) arrived, and brought us the news announced in Dresden papers that the 64th Brigade (the writer's own brigade) had been badly cut up. And we haven't had a sight of the enemy.

August 15th.—We marched westwards, in the direction of Mont le Ban. The enemy is apparently entrenched on the Meuse.

August 17th.—Damnably wet. We are staying an extra day here to prevent our men getting soaked through.

In the afternoon I had a look at the little chateau belonging to one of the King's secretaries (not at home). Our men had behaved like regular vandals. They had looted the cellar first, and then had turned their attention to the bedrooms, and thrown things about all over the place. They had even made fruitless efforts to smash the safe open. Everything was topsy-turvy. Magnificent furniture, silk, and even china. Things what happens when the men are allowed to requisition for themselves.

I am sure they must have taken away a heap of useless stuff simply for the pleasure of looting.

LAME WITH MARCHING.

August 18th.—The brigade marched to Laroche. The country is very hilly; a whole brigade could be hidden behind some of the ridges. We had several cripples in the 6th Company. Late in the evening the train arrived (about fifty vehicles). They had come from Gouvy after doing 60 kilometres; probably the result of a mistake in reading an order.

August 19th.—We marched to Marche. August 20th.—We marched to Achenne (in the direction of Dinant). The men are not accustomed to long marches yet, and they are not as active as one could wish. I shouldn't like to take them under fire even after 20 kilometres (12 miles).

ALLIES' AEROPLANES ACTIVE.

August 22nd.—Early in the morning the staff sent us the news that Namur had fallen. We got the order to be ready to march. Some of the enemy's aeroplanes passed over, but so high that the infantry and artillery did no good by shooting at them. The best plan would be to send our aeroplanes up after them. We haven't yet got any good anti-aircraft guns.

August 23rd.—Night alarm. A house was on fire, probably a disclosure of position to the enemy. A spy was caught and shot. We marched to Liège, but after passing Dinant the column went astray; we had to return on our tracks.

Our men came back, and said that at the point where the valley joined the Meuse we could not get on any further as the villagers were shooting at us from every house.

We shot the whole lot, sixteen of them. They were drawn up in three ranks; the same shot did for three at a time. Two 6-inch howitzers succeeded in getting in position, and in twenty shots reduced the village of Bouvignes to ruins. The eighth company then entered the village. We took up a position in a house overlooking the Meuse. At the door I stepped over the body of the owner.

The inhabitants might have escaped the penalty by handing over the guilty and paying 15,000 francs. The losses in our regiment (30 killed and many wounded) were caused chiefly by villagers who shot at us from the houses.

THE FIREBIRDS.

The men were absolutely mad at this sneaking way of fighting. They wanted to burn everything, and they succeeded, too, in setting light to several houses. In the afternoon our artillery fairly sprinkled the principal buildings in the place the whole length of the village with incendiary shells. It was a marvelous sight, the high ground from Dinant to Liège (1) overlooking the Meuse all in flames.

The division crossed the Meuse; you never saw such disorder. We were in the middle of an artillery column, marching on Sommeire. It was a plateau, without any cover. The French scheme was not at all bad. First their positions along the Meuse were to cause us heavy losses when we crossed, then they were to greet us in their main position with a violent fusillade. But they had reckoned without our artillery, especially our howitzers.

COUNTRYMEN LAID WASTE.

August 28th.—We marched to Nismes. After passing Merlemont we came to Villor-en-Pagne. The inhabitants had warned the French of the arrival of our troops by a signal from the church tower. The enemy's guns opened on us and killed and wounded quite a few. So in the evening we set fire to the village; the priest and some of the inhabitants were shot. We passed through Pettigny and Couvin. Couvin had been partially looted. We reached Bruly, and crossed the Belgian frontier.

The villages all round were burning. We billeted at Gue d'Ossus, the first French village that was set on fire. The inhabitants fired on our men again. The division took drastic steps to stop the villages being burnt and the inhabitants shot. The pretty little village of Gue d'Ossus was apparently set on fire without cause.

At Leppes apparently 200 men were shot. There must have been some innocent men among them.

In future we shall have to hold an inquiry as to their guilt instead of shooting them. In the evening we marched to Maubert-Fontaine.

GERMANS AMBUSHED.

Just as we were having our meal the alarm was sounded; every one is very jumpy. General Schumann told us there was a report that two of the enemy's armies had taken up a position near Metz. The IV. Corps was actually attacking to-day; the XII. and XIX. were to the west. We marched on Merlemont. No dinner, no bivouac.

August 28th.—We heard that a squadron of hussars had been almost annihilated by the enemy's infantry in the wood in front of the village.

We marched to Signy l'Abbaye. We passed through the wood which a battalion of the 17th had cleared up. At the spot where the hussars had been ambushed we found bodies (1 man) and also some dead belonging to the 17th. It was reported that the 2nd Regiment of Turcos was trying to stop our march on Longwy. We billeted at Dommercy.

SHOT AT BY FRIEND AND FOE.

August 29th.—Off at 3 a.m., almost in total darkness.

The other side of Dommercy we came on a wood where a hail of fire stopped us. The whole edge of the wood was one line of fire. There was a panic; everybody gave orders, and nobody thought of telling us to lie down. There was a shocking mess, shots in every direction. I wouldn't live through those moments again for worlds. At last the captain managed to get a few men together to form a firing line.

We were being shot at by friend and foe. It was a grave error on the part of the Staff to start the regiment on a night march after three tiring days. After the fight the night before, one might have imagined that the enemy would take up a strong position and try to surprise us.

It was dawn before we could resume our march. Suddenly firing began again. There was nothing to be seen but bushes, behind which the Turcos were very cunningly hidden. The enemy has been remarkably well trained in making use of the ground. The regiment deployed again, and after a fierce attack seized a little ridge near Launois.

AWFUL FIGHT.

The fighting stopped; our left flank could not get on; our right wing, on the other hand, covered by the 8th Company on its flank, pushed forward rapidly. It was an awful fight. We had the sun in our eyes. We had to cross ground that had been systematically prepared for defence, with wire entanglements, etc.

We got on to some high ground about 1,000 metres from Launois; when our own artillery opened fire on us. Some shells burst only forty metres away from us; it wasn't a bit nice.

Our machine gun company suffered heavily from our own shells, unfortunately. Several officers were wounded. Suddenly we came up against the enemy's artillery, which was in a position on a flank. The men fell back. The enemy's guns were silent, probably to lure us on. The whole of Launois was in flames.

We advanced again, and by means of a very heavy fire forced the Zouave battalion to retire. Launois was the 17th's baptism of fire. We had taken on the enemy's artillery practically alone. The other brigade followed up the enemy, while we rested after our exhausting days. Our losses were comparatively slight.

The enemy makes almost too good use of the ground, with the result that he shoots too high. Bullets were always whistling round us without our being able to see the enemy, even with an excellent pair of glasses. The ground was covered with little grassy hillocks just like you see in pasture lands. Behind these hillocks the Turcos were absolutely invisible.

We took some prisoners, in particular an officer, on whom we found a nice prize of maps of the whole of Belgium and the line of the Rhine. It was the business of the Turcos to hold us on the line Mezieres-Sedan, to cover the retreat of their army to the south. Hence the desperate fight they put up.

As we marched past the General Officer Commanding, our division thanked the 17th for their conduct in the field. The most disagreeable part of the fighting was undoubtedly the enemy's artillery salvoes.

IN A TIGHT CORNER.

Even when they don't hit, the fire has a great moral effect, as the ghastly noise of the shells always causes a momentary check. We marched to Villers le Tournier. The division bivouacked; all the villages in the neighbourhood were blazing, as our artillery had set them on fire to protect us against attacks.

August 30th.—We withdrew in order to rejoin the other division. The fight began again, probably by the second corps, which has to guard the railway line Rehel-Mezieres. The 2nd Battalion of the 17th was escort to artillery.

We had to be very much on our guard against the enemy's cavalry that was trying to get round the left flank of our artillery.

We soon found that the enemy had more guns than we had, especially more than the 102nd, which was in reserve, and had enormous losses. We lost a few men, too. After fighting from one ridge to the next, the enemy withdrew, and we seized Auboncourt. We are in a terribly tight place, as we have pushed far much too quickly.

SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

September 1st.—We marched to Rehel. Our battalion stayed there as escort to Headquarters.

September 2nd.—The French burnt half the town, probably to cut our lines of communications. It can't hurt us for long, of course, but it's a nuisance, as our field artillery is short of ammunition.

However, our division advanced. The burning of Rehel was dreadful. All the little houses with wooden beams in their

roofs, and their stacks of furniture fed the flames to the full. The Aime was only a feeble protection; the sparks were soon carried over to the other side. Next day the town was nothing but a heap of ashes.

September 3rd.—Still at Rehel, on guard over prisoners. The houses are charming inside. The middle class in France has magnificent furniture. We found stylish pieces everywhere, and beautiful silk, but in what a state! Good God! Every bit of furniture broken, mirrors smashed. The vandals themselves could not have done more damage. This place is a disgrace to our army.

"DISGRACE TO OUR ARMY."

The inhabitants who fled could not have expected, of course, that all their goods would have been left in full after so many troops had passed. But the column commanders are responsible for the greater part of the damage, as they could have prevented the looting and destruction. The damage amounts to millions of marks; even the safes have been attacked.

In a solicitor's house, in which, as luck would have it, everything was in excellent taste, including a collection of old lace and Eastern works of art, everything was smashed to bits.

I couldn't resist taking a little memento myself here and there. One house was particularly elegant, everything in the best taste. The hall was of light oak; near the staircase I found a splendid aquaretium and a camera for Felix.

PULLED UP!

The sappers have been ordered to march with the divisional bridging train. We shall start tomorrow. Yesterday at Châlons-sur-Marne a French aviator (officer) was taken prisoner. He imagined the village was held by French troops, and so landed there.

He was awfully disgusted at being taken prisoner.

September 4th.—To Tuniville, Pont-Fauger, where we billeted.

September 5th.—Les Potites Loges, Tours sur Marne. I never want to make such marches again; simply tests of endurance. We crossed the Marne canal on September 6th. On our left the XIX. Corps marched straight on Chalons. On our right front the Guard Corps was hotly engaged.

When we reached Villeneuve we heard that the Guard Corps had thrown the enemy back, and that our division was to take up the pursuit. We were in a wood which the enemy searched with shell fire. Left and right it simply rained bullets, but the one I'm fated to stop was not among them. We could not advance any further, the enemy was too strong for us.

On our left the XIX. Corps came up in time to give us a little breathing space. An infernal shell fire.

HIDDEN GUNS' AWFUL FIRE.

We had a dreadful thirst, a glass of Pilsener would have been a Godsend. A shell suddenly fell in the wood and killed six of my section; a second fell right in the middle of us; we couldn't hang on any longer, so we retired.

We made several attempts to reach the village of Lenharree, but the enemy's artillery swept the whole wood, so that we could not make any headway. And we never got a sight of the enemy's guns. We soon had the answer to the riddle as to why the enemy's shooting was so wonderfully accurate. We were actually on the enemy's practice range. Lenharree was the chief point d'appui on the right wing.

The situation was as follows: The Guard Corps was on a ground which the enemy knew like the back of his hand, and so was in an extremely critical position. It was just like St. Privat, except that we were all in woods under a terrible shell fire. Our artillery could do nothing, as there was nothing to be seen.

We found an order from General Joffre to the Commander of the II. French Corps telling him to hold the position at all costs, and saying that it was the last card. It was probably the best one, too.

ENORMOUS LOSSES.

As we knew later, the artillery opposed to us had an immense reserve of ammunition, and was absolutely exhausted when we waited for the night. In front of us all was still.

September 8th.—We went forward again to the attack against an enemy perfectly entrenched. In spite of his artillery fire, which nothing could silence, we passed through the wood again. As soon as we reached the northern edge a perfectly insane fire opened on us, infantry and shell fire with redoubled intensity.

A magnificent spectacle lay before us; in the far background Lenharree was in flames, and we saw the enemy retreating, beaten at last. The enemy withdrew from one wood to another, but shelled us furiously and scattered us with his machine-gun and sniping fire.

We got to the village at last, but were driven out of it again with heavy loss. Our losses were enormous. The 17th Regiment alone had 1,700 men wounded, besides those killed. It was hell itself. There were practically no officers left.

One word more about this artillery range—there were telephone wires everywhere.

It is thought that French officers hidden in trees were telephoning our exact situation in the woods.

September 9th.—We marched to Cleury. The enemy was apparently two kilometres in front of us. There was our intelligence waiting for us. Our artillery arrived half-an-hour too late, unfortunately.

The French are indefatigable in digging trenches. We passed through a wood and lost touch altogether. We saw companies retreating, and we ourselves received the order to withdraw.

We passed through Lenharree once more, where we found piles of bodies, and we billeted at Germinot. There was a rumour that the 1st Army had had some disastrous fighting. Our sappers prepared the bridges for demolition. We passed through Chalons sur Marne. I am terribly depressed; everybody thinks the situation is critical.

The uncertainty is worst of all. I think we advanced too quickly and were worn out by marching too rapidly and fighting incessantly. So we must wait for the other armies. We went on to Mourmelon-le-Petit, where we dug ourselves in thoroughly. Four of our aviators are said to have been brought down by the enemy.



Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

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[1897]

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 16th at 10.05 a.m.—Pressure has given way slightly over the east and south coast of China, and quickly over north Japan. It has increased quickly over N. China and S. Manchuria and moderately to slightly elsewhere.

The depression has moved eastwards, being shown to the N.E. of Hokkaido this morning. The anti-cyclone has spread northwards and gradients have become less over the China Sea, where the monsoon will moderate considerably.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Districts. Forecast
Hongkong & Neighbourhood (N.E. winds, moderate; fine)

Formosa Channel. (N.E. winds, strong)

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo. (The same as Hongkong and Lamoo.)

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. (The same as Hongkong and Hainan.)

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hoangkong Observatory, December 16th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.12	30.17	30.14
Temperature	67	59	68
Humidity	26	76	44
Wind Direction	SE	W	West
Force	1	0	1
Weather	c	b	c
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air temperature on 15th, 69.

Lowest open air temperature on 15th, 56.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 17th to 23rd December, 1914.

Day of Month	Tide	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		Time	Height	Time	Height
Wed. 17	b. m.	10 30	4 6	3 37	0 5
Thurs. 18	b. m.	8 44	4 6	1 56	0 7
	a. m.	11 25	4 4	4 32	0 3
Fri. 19	b. m.	8 27	4 6	2 32	0 7
	a. m.	0 17	4 3	5 00	0 3
Satur. 20	b. m.	1 7	4 3	3 14	0 7
	a. m.	10 56	7 9	4 0	0 8
Sun. 21	b. m.	1 58	4 3	6 38	1 0
	a. m.	1 44	7 3	4 50	0 9
Mon. 22	b. m.	2 49	4 4	7 24	1 4
	a. m.	0 37	6 6	8 11	1 9
Tues. 23	b. m.	3 39	4 7	6 41	4 3

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Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [1235]

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THE NEW FATALISM.

Herr Friedrich Naumann, who is described as a German radical of high character and some international reputation, has provided the Germans with a new formula to justify their violation of the neutrality of Belgium. No State, he says, has the right to stand aside from a historical process of reconstruction. Wars, nowadays, are changes of organization in the process of human evolution. Since some States fall and some rise, there are days of reckoning when the stars in the central government of the world are settled afresh. One of these days of reckoning has now come, and this war is a struggle for the leadership of mankind in which no State has a right to remain aloof from the general process of centralization.

Now this formula must be comforting to a German so long as he is able, in the quiet of the study or the lecture-room to think of life only in terms of forces and tendencies and not of men and women. Germany is a superior force, Belgium an inferior, and the collision between them may be observed as calmly as a collision of two stars. Certainly the German professor, at the present moment, has more leisure for historical theory than the Belgian refugee; but the refugee might complain that he himself, as a fact, is left out of the theory. Herr Naumann, because there still remains in his mind some faint remembrance of the Belgian refugee as a human being, has fallen into a little inconsistency. He talks of rights—No State has the right to stand aside from the historical process of reconstruction; and "one cannot in principle admit their right to stand aside." But if these processes occur and are to be observed thus calmly, why does the observer make use of irrelevant moral terms like right and principle? No astronomer says that a large star has a right to destroy or absorb a small one, nor does he ask himself whether he can, in principle, admit the right of the small star to stand aside from any general process of centralization. He observes certain material changes, and makes no comment upon them implying that he himself has any emotional concern with them whatever.

But Herr Naumann, though he too writes as if he were an observer of purely material changes, does, by his use of those words right and principle, imply that he has an emotional concern with them. The Belgians, perhaps, are merely matter to him; but the Germans are not, in that they need to convince themselves of their moral right to assert their material superiority. And this implies of course that, unlike the stars, the Belgians also have a choice. There is a factor in these historical processes of reconstruction which is not to be found in the collisions of the stars; and Herr Naumann acknowledges it when he tries to persuade his countrymen that they have done no wrong to Belgium. He, in fact, tries to make the best of two theories of life. Because he believes the Germans are the strongest nation, he presents war as a conscientious struggle of material forces; and then he tells them that because it is a conscientious struggle, they can be sure to keep their intellectual integrity, you cannot draw moral comfort from the fact that you recognize no moral forces. It may be that, if Germany were now as Belgium is, Herr Naumann would pity himself and the other Germans, and would ask for the pity of the world; and, in his talk of rights and principles, he seems to be keeping open, as it were, a loophole to the right of pity for himself and for his country. No man, and no nation, ever feels quite secure; and, however much it may suit us to talk in terms of matter about our enemies, we remain to ourselves men with a human uncertainty of fate and a human capacity for suffering. What Germany has done to Belgium is part of a general process of centralization in the leadership of humanity; but how would it be if that process caused the same things to be done to Germany, or if the Germans found that they had been mistaken all the time about the nature of the process, that it was not centralization but decentralization that was happening in this war, and that they had the misfortune to represent the wrong tendency?

The language of Herr Naumann is scientific, but by what scientific observations has he discovered that his theory is true, that this process of centralization is indeed taking place? All he knows is that his own country wishes to be the centre. Whether it will succeed or not depends upon its strength. Therefore his theory amounts only to this—that Germany is strong enough to impose her will upon the world and means to do so. The scientific language is used only to convince himself and other Germans that there is some kind of natural rightness in this German will, that all the forces of the universe are working with it, and that it must therefore prevail and produce the tranquillity of a stable equilibrium when it has prevailed.

Here we are trying to use Herr Naumann's own jargon, but we have heard arguments like his in another jargon, often before. When he talks about general processes of centralization, others have talked about God's will; and they have found, in their own material strength, a proof that God was with them. There are some Germans who still prefer the older jargon; but, with all their difference of language, the Kaiser and Herr Naumann are alike in their fatalism, so long as fate seems to be on their side; and Herr Naumann knows what is the historical process as surely as the Kaiser knows what is the will of God. That is the German superiority, over the rest of us. Whatever is, is right; and the Germans, whether they are scientific or religious, know what is. We other ignorant nations are fighting against the will of God or the historical process of centralization; but, by whatever name you call it, it justifies the Germans in all that they do. But there, too, we are slipping into the inconsistencies of Herr Naumann. Why justifies? These things happen; they are part of the historical process or the will of God, and in either case irresistible. Why, therefore, all this talk for and against them, unless that is also part of the historical process or the will of God?

But there is another doctrine—having at least the advantage that it does not reduce all our arguments and emotions to an absurdity—which tells us that we are not to see the will of God in everything that happens; but to look for it by the light of our own souls. It tells us that the will of God does not reveal itself through success or failure, but through the consciences of those who would rather obey it than their own animal desires. The Germans wished to violate the neutrality of Belgium; and they have used their reason as a means of justifying what they wanted to do. But, according to this other doctrine, reason should be used as a means of discovering what it is right to do; and when it is used otherwise it ceases to be reason. So the theory of Herr Naumann is irrational, because it is a theory made to suit present German circumstances, and one which only a German could make. We may be sure, too, that Herr Naumann himself would cease to believe in it if the German powers are broken. His mind would then busy itself in finding reasons why the Allies should not treat Germany as Germany has treated Belgium. His appeal would be made at once to the other doctrine and to the consciences of those who look for the will of God by the light of their own souls. He would, in fact, ask for mercy which, according to his present doctrine, is a mere obstruction to the fulfilment of the historical process. And, we hope and believe, he and all his misguided nation would receive it, and will receive it, in due time. For, as we now are fighting against the German doctrine and for the other, so we must not use the German doctrine against the Germans in the hour of triumph. The essence of our doctrine is that through failure and success, it remains the same—right is right and wrong is wrong, whoever does it. That is the meaning of the words "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord; I will repay." If men like vengeance, they themselves commit the crimes for which they take it, and in their material victory suffer a moral defeat. It is by means of sophistry that the Germans have trained themselves not to pity Belgium; but that sophistry will fail them when they need to ask pity for themselves; and then will be the time for us to prove that our doctrine is not also a sophistry changing with our animal desires. Nothing but disaster will cure Germany of her false doctrine. She has put bet to the test of war; and it is a doctrine that must stand or fall by that test. If she is beaten; her gods are beaten with her and her right becomes wrong. But ours, as we know, cannot be changed by the issue. —The Times.

GERMAN EDUCATION.

IN THE DAYS OF MADAME DE STAEL.

Madame de Staël, the well-known French writer, who lived in Germany in the early part of last century, thus described German culture and the German character of those days: "All northern Germany is filled with the most learned universities in Europe. In no country, not even in England, have people so many means of instructing themselves, and of bringing their faculties to perfection. How is it, then, that the nation appears generally dull and narrow, even while it contains within itself a small number at least of perhaps the wisest men in Europe? It is to the nature of its Government, not to education, that this singular contrast must be attributed. Intellectual education is perfect in Germany, but it is entirely theoretical. Practical education is given solely by business experience. It is by action alone that the character acquires that firmness which is necessary to direct the conduct of life. Character is an instinct; it is more akin to nature than to the understanding, and yet circumstances alone give men the opportunity of developing it. The Government is the real instructor of the people; and public education itself, however beneficial, may create men of letters, but not citizens, warriors, or statesmen.

In Germany, the genius of philosophy goes further than anywhere else: nothing arrests its course; and even the want of a political career, so fatal to the mass, affords a freer scope to thinkers. But there is an immense distance between the first and second orders of genius, because there is no interest, no object of exertion, for men who do not rise to the highest and most universal conceptions. In Germany, a man who is not interested in the study of the whole universe has really nothing to do.

The German Universities possess an ancient reputation dating back to several centuries before the Reformation. Since that epoch, the Protestant Universities have been incontestably superior to the Catholic, and the literary glory of Germany depends entirely upon these institutions. The English Universities have contributed in an astonishing degree to the diffusion among the English of the knowledge of ancient languages and literature which gives such a liberal and brilliant education to their orators and statesmen. It is a mark of good taste to be acquainted with other things besides matters of business, provided this acquaintance is thorough; and, besides, the eloquence of free nations attaches itself to the history of the Greeks and Romans, as to that of ancient fellow-countrymen. But the German Universities, although founded on principles analogous to those of England, yet differ from them in many respects; the multitude of students assembled together at Göttingen, Halle, Jena, etc., formed a kind of free body in the State; the rich and poor scholars were distinguished from each other by personal merit alone; and the foreign students, who came from all parts of the world, subordinated themselves with pleasure to an equality which natural superiority alone could disturb.

There was, in independence, and even military spirit, among the students; and in so far as the Universities had been able to devote themselves to the interests of the public they would have received an education very favourable to energy of character; but they returned to the monotonous and domestic habits which prevail in Germany, and lost by degrees the vigour and the resolution which their University life had inspired. They retained nothing of it but a stock of extensive information.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG.

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	66.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return " " " " " "	8.00

The attention of the travelling public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Company's vessels. Passengers arriving by Night steamers from Canton (due at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 17th DECEMBER, 1914.

8 a.m. HONGKONG. 8 a.m. HONGKONG.

5 p.m. FATSAN. 5 p.m. KINSHAN.

FRIDAY, 18th DECEMBER, 1914.

8 a.m. HONGKONG. 8 a.m. HONGKONG.

5 p.m. KINSHAN. 5 p.m. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651. S.S. TAIHAN, Tons 2,008.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 20th DECEMBER, 1914.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m., and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 588 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Bank Pier.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons

KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons

CHINA 18000 tons NILE 18000 tons

PERSIA 9000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

KORFA Falling TUESDAY, 23rd Dec, at 1 P.M.

SIBERIA TUESDAY, 19th Dec, at 1 P.M.

CHINA (via Manila) TUESDAY, 19th Jan, at Noon

MANCHURIA TUESDAY, 19th Jan, at 1 P.M.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of M. V. Moron, the world-famous chef. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric lighting. Numerous amusements with water crumple tank, billiard and other deck games, etc.—all at a dull moment throughout the trip.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. C. MORTON, AGENT, RING BUILDINGS.

TEL. No. 141.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with "SURAT" 17th Jan.

FROM COLOMBO: 17th Jan.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" End Feb.

First Class Accommodation for Passengers, Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, Managers Agents.

21-14511

PROCLAMATION.

Proclamations No. 14 of the 15th August, 1914, and No. 15 of the 22nd August, 1914, and No. 16 of the 11th September, 1914, are hereby cancelled and the following substituted therefor:—

No. 18.

[L.S.] FRANCIS HENRY MAY, Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same:

Whereas by sub-Clause 10 of Clause III. of the Order of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in-Council made on the 25th day of October, 1893, which was proclaimed in this Colony on the 6th day of August, 1914, it is enacted that the Governor may by proclamation prescribe the maximum price for which any article of food may be sold by retail and that any person who after such proclamation and until it shall have been revoked shall sell any article of food at a higher price than the prices so prescribed shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the said Order and shall on conviction thereof be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months:

Now therefore, I, Sir Francis Henry May, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same, do hereby prescribe that the respective maximum prices for which the following articles of food may be sold by retail shall be as follows:—

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

1.—Flour:—

(a) First Grade.

per bag of 50 lbs. \$4.50

per lb. 0.10

(b) Second Grade.

per bag of 50 lbs. \$4.00

per lb. 0.08

(c) Third Grade.

per bag of 50 lbs. 3.50

per lb. 0.07

2.—Tinned Milk:—

(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk.

per lb. tin 0.90

(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk.

per lb. tin 0.25

(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin (16oz.) 0.25

(d) " " " " " " " " 0.25

(e) Eagle Brand, per lb. tin 0.33

(f) Skimmed Milk, per lb. tin 0.20

3.—Sugar:—

Cane (110 lb. tin), per tin 1.00

Refined Crystallized, per lb. 0.12

Granulated, per lb. 0.12

Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb. 0.11

No. 2 " " " " 0.10

4.—Frozen Meat:—

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. (Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.)

5.—Market Produce:—

DUTCH MEAT.

Beef Sirloin and Prime Cut—Mei

Lung Pa lb. 21

Corned Ham Ngau Yuk 21

Roast Shiu 21

Breast Ngau Lam 19

Soup Tong Yuk 16

Steak Ngau Yuk Pa 22

Sirloin Ngau Lam 33

Sausages Ngau Ching 28

Bullock's Brains Ngau Know per set 12

Tongue, fresh Ngau Li each 50

Tongue corned Ham 60

Ngau Li 60

Head Ngau Tau \$1.20

Heart Ngau Sun lb. 14

Hump Salt Ngau Kin 22

Feet Ngau Kark each 12

Kidneys Ngau Yiu 12

Tail Ngau Mei 20

Liver Ngau Koo lb. 18

Tripe (undressed) Ngau 7

Calves Head and Feet Ngau set \$1.20

Chai-tau-kark lb. 26

Mutton Chop Young Poi Kwat 26

Leg Young Poi 26

Shoulder Young Shau 24

Saddle 27

Pigs Chittings Chu Chong 27

Brains Chu Know per set 24

Feet Chu Kark lb. 16

Fry Chu Chak 16

Heart Chu Tau 12

Kidneys Chu Yiu 12

Liver Chu Koo lb. 20

Pork Chop Chu Poi Kwat 20

Leg Chu Poi Kwat 20

Fat of Lamb Chu Yau 20

Sheep's Head and Feet Young set 60

Tan Kark 60

Heart Young Sun each 8

Kidneys Young Yiu 12

Liver Young Con lb. 27

Smoking Pigs, to order Chu Choi 22

Suet Beef Sang Ngau Yau 22

Mutton Sang Young Yau 27

Veal Young Chai Yuk 19

Sausages Ngau Chai 20

Chaung 20

Lard Chai Yau 20

FOULTRY

Chicken—Kai Chai 30

Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai 32

Ducks—Ap 24

Doves—Pan Kau 18

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking) per doz 24

Fowls, Canton—Kai lb. 34

Hainan—Ho Nam Kai 28

Geese—Nga 26

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kip each 30

Hathorn—Ho Ho Pak Kip 25

Turkeys, Cock—Phor Kai Kang lb. 35

He—Phor Kai Na 45

Salts—Sha Tau each 28

Garbel—Ka Yu 18

FISH.	lb.	Oz.
Bream—Bin Yu	20	
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi		
Sih Yu	12	
Carp—Li Yu	22	
Catfish—Chik Yu	15	
Crabs—Mun Yu	16	
Crabs—Hoi	24	
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	18	
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	14	
Dace—Wing Mai Lup	15	
Dog Fish—Tik Yu	12	
Eels, Conger—Hoi Maun	13	
Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	20	
Yellow—Wong Sin	28	
Frogs—Tien Kai	28	
Grouper—Sok Pan	40	
Gudgeon—Pak Kip Yu	18	
Herrings—Tao Pak	22	
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kip	28	
Lobsters—Wong Pa Yu	20	
Loach—Wu Yu	26	
Loach—Lung Ha	30	
Mackerel—Chai Yu	30	
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	27	
Mullet—Chai Yu	20	
Oysters—Sang Ho	12	
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	24	
Pearl—Tau Loo	24	
Pike—Pa Paw Fong	15	
Plaice—Pan Yu	14	
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	28	
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	32	
Prawns—Ming Ha	40	
Rain—Pa Pa Sa	12	
Rock Fish—Sok Kung Yu	18	
Salmon—Chun Yu	12	
Shark—Sa Yu	8	
Shrimp—Pa	24	
Sole—Tau Yu	32	
Sole—Tau Yu	32	
Tench—Wan Yu	20	
Turbot—Choi Ho Yu	20	
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kik Yu	64	

FRUIT.		
Almonds—Hang Pan	"	35
Apples (California)—Kam Sam	"	
Ping Khe	"	18
Bananas (bride's), Maeco—San	"	
Heung Chi	"	3
Carambola, Xeuang To	"	10
Cashew—Yel Tsai	each	12
Demons, Chin—Ning Moong	lb.	8
Kam Sam	"	
Ning Moong	"	10
Lichees, Dried (small stone)	"	
Chi Cui	"	30
Oranges (Canton)—San-ahing	"	
Tim Ching	"	6
Pears (Canton), Cooking—Sa Lay	"	10
Peanuts—Fa Sang	"	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Tsu	"	8
Plantain—Tai Cheu	"	8
Pineapple, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each	15
Walnuts—Hoy To	lb.	15
Grapes—Po Tai Tsu	"	30

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

SHIPS' LETTER BOXES.

- 1.—It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.
- 2.—Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.
- 3.—Ships' Officers are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.
- 4.—Ships' Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide Consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.
- 5.—Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.
- 6.—Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide Consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ship Officers at the port from which they sailed, or any where on route to Hongkong.
- 7.—The above regulations will not affect the licensed Private Letter Boxes carried between Hongkong and Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Co.

War risks are not covered by Postal Registration or Insurance.

Correspondence (including parcels) is being despatched as opportunity offers; but all Services are irregular and uncertain and all correspondence is liable to delay.

The Parcel Post Service to France is suspended until further notice.

The Parcel Post and Insured Letter system to Brazil is suspended.

Notice is given that although every possible precaution is taken to secure the safety of all postal packets whilst in the custody of the Post Office the Postmaster-General cannot give compensation for any loss or damage which may be due to the act of the King's enemies. Until further notice no Letters, Boxes, Parcels for Belgium, Brazil, Crete or Montenegro and no Letters, Boxes or Parcels for Malta can be accepted for insurance.

The Parcel Post Service to the United Kingdom is in full working order in both directions by the long sea route.

The Parcel Post Service to Egypt and certain countries mentioned served by Egypt is resumed for ordinary parcels only:—

Crete, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Algeria, Tunis, Switzerland and (Libya) Tripoli.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Unregistered Letters and Post Cards may now be sent to Tsingtau.

The *Malta*, with the MAIL FROM LONDON (via Siberia), of Sunday, the 16th ult., is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The *Nankin*, with the ENGLISH MAIL left Singapore on Sunday, the 13th inst., and is due to arrive here on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 8 a.m.

The *Shidzuoka Maru*, with the AMERICAN MAIL, ex *Siberia*, is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 20th inst.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 16th.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	198
Bank Bills, on demand	194
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	194
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	198
Credits, at 4 months sight	198
Documentary Bills 4 months sight	10
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	224
Credits, at 4 months sight	234
ON CANTON.—	
On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	41
Credits, at 60 days sight	nom.
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	135
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	135
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	78
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
Yokohama, On demand	88
ON MANILA.—	
On demand—Pesos	88
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	76
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	108
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	nom.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	86
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.60
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$57.03
BAR SILVER, per oz.	23

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong, 20 cents pieces,	per cent.
Hongkong, 10 " " " " " " " "	\$17.80 discount.
Hongkong, 10 " " " " " " " "	\$18.10 " "

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 18th Dec.—
3.30 p.m.—Y. W. C. A. Sale of Work at St Paul's College.

Friday, 25th Dec.—
Christmas Day.

Friday, 1st Jan.—
New Year Day.

Saturday, 2nd Jan.—
8.15 p.m.—A.D.C. at the Theatre Royal—
"Snowwhite and the Frog Prince."

Wednesday, 8th Jan.—
4.30 p.m.—Matinee A.D.C. at the Theatre Royal—
"Snowwhite and the Frog Prince."

Saturday, 30th Jan.—
3 p.m.—A Garden Fête in the grounds of University.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 16TH DECEMBER, 1914.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.	BEFORE ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$750	17/100
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$102, buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$7, sal. & buy.	
COTTON MILLS.—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 127, buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers	
(In Liquidation.)					
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7	all	\$35, sellers	
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & S. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$76, sellers	
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$57, buyers	
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6	all	\$5, buyers	
Sh'hai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 55	
Sh'hai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 90	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$36, buyers	
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$120, buyers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$195, buyers	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$25	
H'kong & South China Steamship Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$6	all	\$2	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$1	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/	all	\$5.30, sellers	
INSURANCES.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$250, sellers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$149, buyers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$385	
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 145, sales	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$745, buyers	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$10	\$100	\$200	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$114	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$100	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$10	all	\$200	
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$71, sales	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$34	\$44	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 71	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$71	
Maatschappij tot Mijl, Roeken en Landbouw-exploitatie in Langkat	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 31, buyers	
MISCELLANEOUS.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	37/6	
Heawood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	822,000	2/	all	2/6	
Reub. Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$1.90, buyers	
Troch. Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	24/	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	\$1	\$10, sellers	
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$10, buyers	
Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin Société des	13,200	\$50	all	\$20	
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$75, buyers	
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$20, sellers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$5, buyers	
Hongkong Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$23, buyers	
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$23, sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref. 60,000 def.	25	all	\$53, buyers	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$9, sellers	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$40	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$23	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers	
STOCKS AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$7, sellers	
Watson & Co., A. S. Limited	20,000	\$10	all	\$7	
Yuen Waterbat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$14	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
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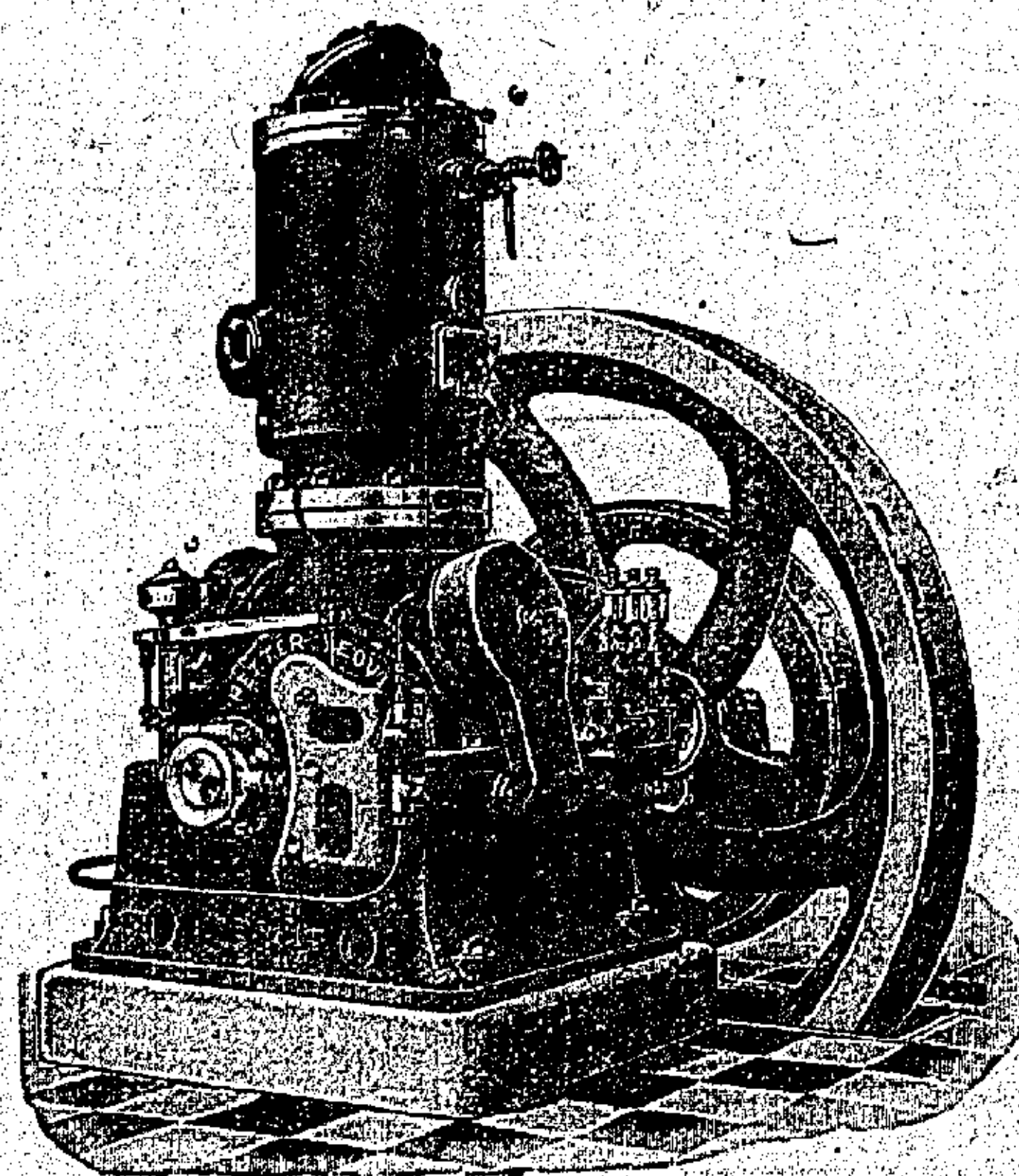
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